





LIBRARY  
OF THE  
UNIVERSITY  
OF ILLINOIS





The following recent PUBLICATIONS on MISSIONS may be obtained at the Office of the S.P.G. 19, Delahay Street, Westminster, S.W.

1. COMPARATIVE PROGRESS OF ANCIENT AND MODERN MISSIONS.

By the Rev. Professor LIGHTFOOT. Price 1*d*.

2. THE GRADUAL CONVERSION OF EUROPE.

By the Rev. G. F. MACLEAR, D.D. Price 1*d*.

3. THE LANGUAGES OF INDIA IN THEIR RELATION TO MISSIONARY WORK.

By the Rev. Dr. CALDWELL, Missionary S.P.G., Tinnevely, India. Price 1*d*.

4. THE RELATION OF CHRISTIANITY TO HINDUISM :

Being a Reprint of a Paper on Foreign Missions, especially in relation to the Oriental Systems of Religion; read at the Church Congress held at Brighton in October 1874, by the Rev. Dr. CALDWELL, Missionary S.P.G., Tinnevely, India. With an Appendix. Price 2*d*.

5. DISCOURAGEMENTS OF MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE IN OUR OWN TIME AND IN THE TIME OF THE APOSTLES. A Sermon preached before the University in the Church of St. Mary-the-Virgin, on Sunday, November 15, 1874.

By the Rev. EDWIN PALMER, M.A., Corpus Professor of Latin Literature. Published by the Oxford Missionary Association of Graduates, with the permission of the preacher. Price 3*d*.

6. VALUE OF MISSIONS IN INDIA, Estimated by Laymen who have seen them. Price 1*d*.

7. PRESENT RESULTS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS OF EXISTING MISSIONS IN INDIA.

Extracted from the "Blue Book," a Statement of the Progress of India, prepared at the India Office, and based on the Administrative Reports and other information received from India, and printed by order of the House of Commons. Price 1*d*.

8. LETTER FROM THE BISHOPS IN INDIA TO CONVOCATION. Price 2*s*. 6*d*. per hundred.

9. PRAYERS, INTERCESSIONS, AND THANKSGIVINGS

in behalf of Missions and Missionaries: appointed to be used in the House of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. *New Edition.* Price 6*d*.

"A WEEKLY CHURCH NEWSPAPER  
FOR THE MILLION."

---

A PAPER

READ AT THE

CHURCH CONGRESS,

PLYMOUTH,

OCTOBER, 1876,

BY

GODFREY THRING, B.A.,

PREBENDARY OF WELLS, AND

RECTOR OF ALFORD WITH HORNBLUTTON,

SOMERSET.

---

TO WHICH A PREFACE IS ADDED.

---

*PRICE THREE-PENCE.*

---

CASTLE CARY:

PRINTED BY F. S. MOORE, FORD STREET.

Truth, simple truth is all I seek,  
To scatter truth where'er I fly,  
That from the seed of truth may grow  
A tree of Life and Liberty.

*The Newsman.*

## PREFACE.



Owing unfortunately to my having made a mistake as to the time, I was only able to read the practical part of the following paper at the Church Congress, whereby not only those portions which were most adapted to a public meeting were omitted, but also several important points as well. I therefore republish it, not merely from personal considerations, but because I think the subject of it is a matter of the greatest possible importance, and one which has been hitherto unaccountably neglected. I am glad however to think that from the letters I have received since the fragment of my paper was published, the stone has been set rolling, and whether my scheme be carried out or not, yet that it has been the means of turning people's thoughts to the subject. But as many perhaps may read a few lines of preface, who will not take the trouble to read the paper itself, although I hope that after reading it they may be induced to go farther, I wish in the first place to guard myself against a misunderstanding which has arisen as regards my object, partly from the fragmentary report of the paper itself, partly perhaps that I may not have expressed myself with sufficient clearness, and partly from a leading article in *The Times* on the subject, with which personally I have every reason to be satisfied, but in which after the first dozen lines or so, my scheme, unwittingly perhaps, was so mixed up with another, as to make them in the end appear almost identical; whereas they are *entirely* different, and have totally different objects in view. I have not a word to say against a daily Church Journal, if rich men can be found to spend their money on such an object, though I think it might be better spent in the endeavour to win back the "alienated classes" in the way that I propose, and at the same time that it would be much more likely to prove a commercial success; still I wish it well; but as far as I am concerned I am fairly content with the Daily Press as it is, being as I believe it to be the best in the world; for though I may not altogether agree with this or that paper, and though some of them are at times very one-sided and unfair, yet the daily press, is as a whole, both very able, and eminently respectable; and the higher classes have a hundred different ways of knowing the truth, and forming their opinions; but this is not the case with those below them, they only have their weekly papers, all of which nearly are, even when respectable, decidedly anti-church, many of them giving an entirely



false view of things and events, whilst some, and perhaps those that have the largest circulation, are utterly unprincipled. Now, it is to meet them on their own ground, to give the readers of them something as or more entertaining and as much suited to their wants, that I propose that a weekly secular newspaper should be started, so secular indeed that I look to its gradually taking the place of the others in the beer-shops, and many of those places where now only papers of low tone of morality are generally found; it is not, as has been erroneously supposed, to be in any sense, what is called a religious paper, which would entirely defeat the object I have in view; it is intended to be simply an ordinary *\*newspaper*, with this only difference, that, as far as religious questions are concerned, when such subjects are introduced, a church instead of an anti-church tone will be given to them; so that there will be nothing either in its title or outward appearance which may prevent its finding its way into all sorts of nooks and corners, where a merely religious paper, even if advisable, could never hope to gain an entrance.

Now one of the speakers at the Congress who followed me, though evidently with great misgiving as to the soundness of his advice, proposed that the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge should take the matter up,—I can only say, that if they do, it will infallibly be a failure, for putting aside for the moment the certainty that the paper would be of that uninteresting type which could not possibly find favour with the classes whom I desire to reach, they would never be able to resist the temptation of printing in a conspicuous part of it, "PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE," which notice, even if the paper were everything that could be desired, would be quite decisive against its ever being bought by the persons for whose especial benefit it is intended.

Another speaker expressed his opinion that my scheme was "Utopian," I can only say that it is Utopian in no other sense than that it may be Utopian, I am grieved to think, to expect churchmen to move in a matter that so deeply concerns them: but if instead of only reading newspapers, &c. of their own views, they would now and then buy some of those that circulate amongst the above-named classes, they would, I think, awaken a little to what is going on in a different world from their own;—for I believe that there is not one in a thousand who has ever seen any of these papers, and perhaps never even heard of their names,—and they would then see that the end at which these violent opponents of the church are aiming, is not only the destruction of the church, but of all property; for they think that if they can but get rid of her, as being the great obstacle in their way, the rest will certainly follow. I commend therefore my scheme not only to Churchmen as such, but to all lovers of order.

\* *The London Sun* "in many respects an excellent paper, attempted to do something in the direction I have pointed out; but made the absolutely *fatal* mistake of starting as a strong party organ; for there can be no greater error than to suppose that all good Churchmen must be Conservative in their politics; not only is it not true, but it is a blunder, for if a paper takes a strong party side in politics, it is as a rule, only taken in by persons of the same views, whereas our object is that the Church should make her way amongst people of all ways of thinking, more especially perhaps amongst Liberals; and the great aim therefore of a newspaper of this kind ought to be, to show (as is the truth) that the Church is the Church of no political party, but of the *nation*, and that Conservatives and Liberals alike can be equally good churchmen.

Now pages after pages of many of our religious papers, month after month, are taken up with matters of controversy ; but we seldom or ever see anything on, or any help given by them to, even when the subject is touched upon, any proposal for getting hold of the masses, who once were, and ought to be still, the very backbone of the Church of England. I wish, if possible, therefore to try and awaken both churchmen in their individual capacity, church newspapers, and periodicals, to the necessity of doing something in this too long neglected direction ; even, if as I have said, Churchmen will not subscribe to support a scheme of the kind I propose, I trust that my appeal will not be altogether in vain, but that editors of some of our county papers may take a hint, for there are in the western counties, that part of the country with which I am best acquainted, many admirable ones, which, if their editors would publish a weekly edition of the character I have suggested, and have them hawked round in the different country towns and villages, would soon obtain a large circulation in their own neighbourhoods, that would grow or not, according as their paper was well or ill done : but still I believe my scheme is both practical and practicable ; for a weekly paper is much easier to establish than a daily one, and does not require half the capital ; so I yet hope that it may be undertaken, and that a newspaper, the great educator of the day, and the only means by which thousands of our countrymen, who read nothing else, can be reached, may be no longer so strangely neglected by the members of our church ; but two things are absolutely necessary, one, that it should be a *news*-paper the other, that it should *be brought to the doors* of the people for a penny ; and then I believe it will be found to be not the least efficient means of recovering the “alienated classes,” about which so much has been said, but for which no such practical or simple a remedy as a newspaper has been thought of ; and I am quite sure that it will do more towards strengthening the Church of England and raising the moral standard amongst the people, than all the speeches that can be made, or the tracts that are given away, put together.



## A WEEKLY CHURCH NEWSPAPER FOR THE MILLION.



"It is never too late to mend." Well may I begin a paper on the subject of "Periodical Literature and the Daily Press" in their relation to the Church of England, with such a motto as this; for those in authority, whether our Church Societies or Church Leaders, never seem to have awakened to the great fact that for good or evil, more especially amongst the masses, the Press is the educator of the day.

I am not going to enter now into any review or history of the state of that press, being a practical man, I mean to take a practical view of the question, and address myself to that point alone, which is I think of all others of paramount importance, viz. a "Church Newspaper for the Million." Long have I felt the crying want of such an organ, and about two years ago I broached the subject in a letter to the *National Church*\* which was followed by a very interesting private correspondence, as well as that which subsequently appeared in that paper and in *Church Bells*, and from this I found that a true note

---

\*] If persons think [it too much trouble to buy now and then some of the papers mentioned in the preface, they will find in the *National Church* (which has already done good service in the cause of Church Defence) much useful information regarding what one portion, at any rate, of the Church's enemies are aiming at; and will likewise be kept well posted up in all their movements. I cannot too strongly recommend all churchmen to subscribe to it, and as it is only a penny a month, I think I may say it is within the range of anyone's pocket. The office of the *National Church* is at 9, Bridge Street, Westminster.

had been struck, and that many others had had the same idea running in their heads, and only wanted an outlet for the expression of it. But here came the pinch, for although I discovered that unknown to myself there were others who had felt the great want of some paper or periodical to counteract the falsehoods concerning the Church which were being spread systematically throughout the kingdom, yet their ideas of the mode in which it should be conducted, with some very noteworthy exceptions, were, in the most important points of all, entirely different from mine. I am therefore very thankful that the Church Congress has taken the matter up, and has given me, most unexpectedly, an opportunity of placing the scheme before a larger audience; there is indeed only one other subject which could, I think, have drawn me, country parson that I am, out of the shell in which I have been long living.

There is nothing to my mind more surprising than that this mode of meeting the great want of our church at the present time should not long ago have been adopted; but strange to say, not only have I found a difficulty in impressing the few men in some position of authority to whom I have had an opportunity of mentioning it with its importance; but even one of our leading Church Journals, whose columns were filled with discussing a single theological point in every conceivable manner for months together, could not give up even half a column to its consideration; and yet it is *the* want of the day: we are in danger of losing some of the masses, and fail altogether in reaching thousands of others, simply because we do not make use of the weapon of our times. Now everyone reads a newspaper, even if they read nothing else, in my own part of the country there is hardly a cottager who does not take his weekly journal, of dissenting and radical proclivities of course, in this instance a respectable one of its class, not at all because it holds particular political and religious views, but simply because it is regularly brought to his door for a penny a week, contains the

news that he wants, and all the advertisements of the country round; and this, and in very many cases, infinitely worse than this, is taking place all over the country, and yet while the Liberation Society, the Agricultural Labourers' Union, and the Secularists are distributing their publications by the million, our Church Leaders and Societies, thinking I suppose that such a thing as a newspaper was either beyond their province, or beneath their notice, have sat by and seen the ground which they should long since have occupied, quietly overrun by the enemy. And when I speak of "enemy" I think I had better, at once say that I do not mean the Nonconformists as a body, but only those, who, whatever be their views, are endeavouring, either from political or selfish motives, or from their holding sceptical opinions, to destroy the Church as the great teacher and preserver of the faith of Christ in this kingdom. But better times, I trust are coming, and the very fact that the subject has been brought forward by the managers of this great Congress, is a signal proof that people are awakening to the necessity of doing something in this direction; but before giving details of the scheme I may just mention that my aim in proposing it is not only that by degrees I should hope such a paper as I suggest may obtain a circulation in those quarters where only bad and meretricious papers and periodicals now circulate, but that I want, in the first place, a good honest weekly *newspaper* of a high tone and character adapted to the wants more especially of the lower middle classes as well as the poor, of artisans as well as labourers, in both town and country, which shall be bought by them for its intrinsic merits, the quantity of news it contains, and the interesting and entertaining manner in which it is conducted.

And to show how this object may be effected I will point out *seriatim* the main characteristics which should be kept in view, in order that they may not be overlooked in a cloud of words; and I earnestly hope that at any rate they may be well weighed by those who have

the power of putting such a scheme to the test, before they think of embarking in it, as I am perfectly certain that the success of it will entirely depend upon some of the most important points, at any rate, being rigidly adhered to.

1.—It must be a *weekly* penny paper and not a *daily*. With the class I wish to reach one meal of such food as I would give them is quite sufficient, indeed except in large towns, where there are working men's clubs, the weekly paper is the only one that is read by thousands, and even there, I fancy, it is the one that is most thumbed.

2.—It must be a *bona fide newspaper* with the best and latest news, giving news of every sort, home and foreign; it must not be content with picking out little bits here and there, but must give *all* the news that the best London weekly papers give without stint; at the same time it should give, on the first page, a good summary of the news of the week.

3.—Lest I may be misunderstood, and it be thought that police reports, trials, coroners' inquests, murders, and such like, should not come under the term "news" in such a paper as this, and should therefore be excluded as demoralizing, I unhesitatingly answer, No. If the paper is to be read by those who we wish to read it, and to pay, and it is needless to say that without being read it cannot pay, and unless it pays it must die, all these things must, as in the papers we read ourselves, be included; but there are two ways of doing it, one, in a sensational manner as an incentive to crime, the other as a repellant, and as mere ordinary news.

4.—Besides the above general news to be found in all newspapers, there must be a considerable part of the paper devoted to everything that may interest the farmer and the labourer, the tradesman and the mechanic in their several callings; farming and gardening, manufactures and inventions, cricket, boating, and athletics, horses, dogs, cattle, poultry, rabbits, pigeons, and their treatment; lessons in natural history, and taking anecdotes relating

to animals.\* To these must be added housekeeping, remarks on health, sickness, and accidents, with plain directions to be observed in each; cooking with recipes of the simplest description, interesting and short extracts from well-known authors, secular and religious; an entertaining tale perhaps as occasion offers; a corner for poetry (not original), and for jottings from Punch, Judy, or other comic and amusing sources; stuffed in fact with everything that may tend to make the paper entertaining as well as useful.

5.—As occasion offers, there should be chapters on the history of the Church of England, showing how much of our political freedom and learning, as well as the high place we have taken among the nations of the world, is due to her influence; also biographies, and anecdotes of eminent churchmen, written in an entertaining manner, and of men who have risen from the ranks by their own energy, perseverance, or genius.

6.—In politics it must be independent, giving its support to all measures for the good of our church and country from whatever side they may emanate, for the Church is the Church of *England* not of a *party*. So also as to its religious views, it should utter no shibboleths on either side, but should be marked by a good, honest, straightforward Church of England tone, as declared in her prayer book and articles; for the Church is the Church of a *nation* not of a *sect*.

7.—In its leading articles, it should not be constantly harping on Church matters; for if it does, it will never touch the fringe of that great multitude, whom I hope in the end to reach; all that is wanted is, that there should be a church tone about it, instead of an anti-church one, as is the case now with nearly all the newspapers that circulate amongst these classes; its articles should therefore be chiefly on the political and social questions of the

---

\* I do not mean, of course, that everything contained in this paragraph should necessarily be contained in each and every number; and should hardly have thought it worth while to make the remark, had not some otherwise critics objected to it on these grounds.

day, more especially as they affect the working man; political economy and trade; church news and church articles being gathered chiefly from other papers, conservative and liberal, so that all appearance of cramming "Church" down people's throats may be avoided; and above all things they must be kept clear of a "goody" style, and the everlasting pointing a moral. Correspondence should also be encouraged, and a column devoted to extracts from articles of the London press.

8.—And this is one of the most important points of all, if, as is my great object, it is to make its way in the country; it should be in union with editors in all the counties of England who shall have their own sheets of local news, fairs, markets, and advertisements, ready to be added that it may be sent out by post on the Fridays, and hawked round to the farm houses and cottages on the Saturdays; for no paper that has not the local news of the different country towns and villages of the neighbourhood, will be bought by the people, and not even then, unless *brought to their doors*.

9.—It should be a great medium for advertising, from which, of course, its main income would be derived, and for which it will have exceptional advantages, as there will not only be the advertisements on its main sheets printed in London, which will be circulated through every county in England, but those of each particular locality, printed by the editors of the county editions in their several counties.

10.—As to the name: What's in a name? Everything! No name must be given which, as is often the case now, shall act as a bar to those for whose benefit it is intended, buying it. "The News of the Week" will, I think, be as good a name as any, as simply expressing what is wanted and giving no appearance of "goodyism" or clerical influence. In size and shape it should be large foolscap, with a portrait of some man of mark on the first page.

11.—The Editor must be a *layman* chosen for his



sound church principles, large sympathies, and knowledge of the world, with a good staff of young men, and not subject to a clerical committee; for we clergy, as a body, though wide in our sympathies, are, though not more so than other professions perhaps, somewhat narrow in our views.

*Lastly.*—It must, in fact, be conducted on the principles of *common sense*.

Now this perhaps may seem to some persons a large scheme and they may ask where is the money to come from to start it? I answer, is the Church of England so small a body that it cannot afford to raise the money to do, what in a small way half the little sects, and almost every trade are doing already in their own particular interests? Can the liberation society without difficulty raise £100,000 to destroy the Church, whilst the members of that church cannot subscribe a quarter of that sum to defend it, and let its true principles be known amongst the toiling millions of this great nation?

I do not want to stuff the Church down people's throats, I only want the *truth* to be known, and then we have nothing to fear; for the ignorance regarding her history and the influence she has exercised in forming the liberties of which all Englishmen are proud, even amongst her own members, is only surpassed by that of the stump orators and political writers, who make her the object of their attack; the horizon of whose knowledge is bounded by a period of about one hundred years beginning in the middle of the last century, and ending in the middle of this; whilst multitudes of otherwise well-educated men have no higher idea of her origin than that which dates from the time of the reformation. Some, I know, think that all this will right itself, though I am at a loss to imagine how, unless steps are taken for the purpose, others, that it is a subject more fitted for the pulpit, the platform, and the school; all I can say is, that good as these different means are, if properly used, up to a certain point, they do not go farther; it is

the daily food that supports a man, and a good newspaper finds its way into the public house and all sorts of nooks and corners which no lectures, and no tracts, even if these answered the purpose that some think they do, will ever reach ; and if only a tithe of the money now spent in weak but well meaning publications were to be spent on a real and ably conducted newspaper with a Church of England tone about it, more would be done towards maintaining and increasing her influence, and raising the people of England to a higher level, than by all the tracts that were ever given away put together.

But, I repeat once more, it must be a *newspaper*. Human nature is human nature, and men are not children, and it is folly to treat them as such ; but this is the way in which those who have had the management in these things, have hitherto treated them ; instead of really studying the wants, tastes, and requirements of the working-man, they have only considered what from *their own* point of view they think would be most for their good ; hence the number of little tracts which proceed from our Church Societies, and good but short-sighted persons, who, separating religion from real life, would treat all sinners as saints, and saints as sinners, and which may be given away indeed, but are seldom read, and never *bought* by the people for whom they are intended ; so that the million, and church people among them, go elsewhere to get what is suited to their wants, which is plentifully supplied by other hands, some indeed morally respectable, but still anti-church, some marked by a general low tone, and others utterly vile. “Why do you take in such a paper as that ?” I said to a very respectable man and good churchman, naming a weekly London paper of the second class : “Because it contains so much *news*” was the immediate answer ; I need hardly add, under present circumstances, I had no reply. Equally applicable to the other point, of the necessity of having a newspaper to counteract the machinations of the Liberation Society and other enemies of the

Church, was a remark made to me by a farmer's wife, who, quite in a state of alarm said to me "Why they say Sir, that they are going to do away with the church, can it be true, do you think sir?" and upon my laughing and trying to reassure her she said "Why scarce a week passes that they do not say something about it in the paper." The paper was to her the only source of information from the outer world, as it is with millions of others, and that paper, I need hardly say, was of the usual type. Now such instances as these are worth a hundred arguments, and though both happened in my own little village they are but typical of what is happening, more or less, (to say nothing of the immoral garbage which inundates the towns,) in every parish in England; and yet the church authorities and well-meaning people are continually pouring forth from the press heaps of moral tales, very good indeed, many of them, for good people, which seldom reach those for whom they are intended, and leave to private energy to do what, in another line, men like Mr. Erskine Clarke have already done because *they* did not do it, find wholesome food for the million suited to their real wants.

I should, had time permitted, have wished to have entered a little more fully into the way in which such a paper should and should not be carried on, and the reasons why those of the class to which we all object obtain their large circulation, giving, at the same time, illustrations by which I could have made my subject much more entertaining, but I have preferred to enter into details and give a somewhat prosaic but precise sketch of the scheme which I have at heart, as I am convinced that upon the carrying out the main features of this scheme, depends the success or failure of the undertaking.

I know that there are many who think such a scheme involves great risk, but "nothing venture nothing have," and in my opinion the risk is exceedingly small, the only thing wanted is a little common sense to direct, and sufficient capital to keep the paper afloat, till it obtains a

large enough circulation to make it self supporting, and if properly managed, it will not take long to do this; for there is a great gap yet unfilled, and it only remains for those who have the power to act, as well as the knowledge to understand how it ought to be filled, to step in and fill it. Thought in this busy and restless age is very busy likewise even amongst the uneducated, and we cannot stifle it, neither ought we, if we could, but we *can* guide it, and it is one of the great duties of the Church to do so; and remember that this is no mere clerical question, but one that pre-eminently belongs to the lay Churchmen of England, who I believe as a general rule have no conception of what is taking place amongst the classes below them; The gulf is so wide between them, that *they* understand as little of their thoughts and aspirations, as the artisans and those that are called working men, in turn do of theirs; if they would but read a few of the publications that circulate amongst them they would I think open their eyes at the fearful doctrines which are being spread amongst, ay! and believed in, by many of them. I am not speaking now of mere anti-church views, but of doctrines *subversive of all religion of every kind*, of mere animal pleasure and utter selfishness as regards this life, of utter unbelief as regards that which is to come. Doubtless the influence of these papers amongst the working men at present may be exaggerated, I should be glad to think that it is, but this does not alter the fact that they exist, and that their supporters are straining every nerve to increase it; and the writers in them are, mind you, not the riff raff, writing for the riff raff, but clever men who appear miracles of learning to their less informed readers, with that half-knowledge\* which is the most

---

\* Only a short time since, I read a most virulent attack on Christianity in one of these papers on the passage "Take no thought, &c." Matt. vi., 25.; the writer of which was equally ignorant of the original Greek, as he was of the changes that had taken place in our own language since the Bible was translated; so that his argument being founded on false premisses was, of course, false from beginning to end, but would be, nevertheless, very mischievous, if read by persons as ignorant or more so than himself.

dangerous, and which, as that kind of knowledge, unaccompanied by religion, always is, puffed up with most inconceivable conceit, with the idea that the world lies at their feet, and that it is made for themselves alone ; shrewd, hard-headed men whose teaching must be counteracted by articles of originality and power, yet without bitterness, and not by broad and well-meaning platitudes. It is then, I say, pre-eminently a question for the laity as well as the clergy, and I hope that before long they will see their way towards supplying such an antidote as I have suggested, to the immoral, infidel, and secularist publications which are endeavouring to undermine, not only the church, but the faith of our country ; for we must remember that the Church is the guardian of that faith, and if the one falls, it will be no long time before the other falls too, property will go next, and all that has made England great, glorious, and free. I have however no fear, if churchmen will but move ; only let there be no false starts, every effort of the kind made on wrong principles, besides the delay and disappointment, only makes it more difficult to supply what is really wanting. The Church is indeed in many respects, stronger than she ever has been, and this is what makes her enemies so bitter, but she is in danger of being weakened amongst a large class, simply from want of knowledge, their only means of information being taken from the false representations of her enemies ; it is to give them this knowledge, and to raise them in the scale, as Christian men and women, that a newspaper of high tone and sound church principles is so much needed. The people of the present day are much given to all sorts of associations, societies, and brotherhoods, but many are apt to forget that they are members of the most glorious brotherhood that the world has ever seen or shall see, The Catholic Church of Christ, and that pure and apostolic branch of it, our time-hallowed and liberty loving Church of England.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR,

# HYMNS AND SACRED LYRICS,

(LONDON:-HENRY S. KING & Co.) Price 5s.

"Many of the Hymns in the charming volume before us have been already published in the principal Hymnals of the day, a proof as we take it, that they have become popular, and that their merits are not superficial or ordinary;... There is an inexpressible charm of quiet and soothing beauty in Mr. Thring's verses which we cannot resist if we would, and would not if we could, and what is still better, so penetrating and peaceful is the devotional spirit which breathes through his poems, and from them, that we feel all the better, less in a worldly frame of mind, and more in a heavenly mood, after reading them." *English Churchman.*

...."We delight to make known the protest of one poet against 'editing,' which all Hymn-writers are subjected to, and Mr. Thring is a poet and a true one."

*Publisher's Circular.*

...."Mr. Thring has real poetic fire. He is not a mere Rhymeaster. There is a remarkable hymn for use at synods and conferences; our favorite is one of great beauty, on the Epiphany, which we would fain quote, did not space forbid us."

*John Bull.*

"The place which Mr. Thring's hymns have won in the principal hymnals of the day, not in those of his own church only, but in those of the Free churches, is a sufficient attestation of their merit.... Mr. Thring's hymns are smooth in their poetical form, and have that instructive touch which liberates religious feeling, as well as tenderness of sympathy and beauty of expression for the embodiment of it."

*British Quarterly Review.*

"Mr. Thring's poetry will find a welcome from all lovers of genuine poetry, and from all sincere and devout Christians. His fervour and devotional tone remind us much of Keble, but unlike Keble, he never allows his imagination to get the better of his judgment, and to become involved in an intricate maze of language.... The vividness and singular aptness of his muse reminds one, at times, of Wordsworth.... We hope these poems will be read far and wide, and all of them will win the immense popularity achieved by some which have already found their way to the principal hymnals of the time."

*Public Opinion.*

"Some of the Hymns before us have already obtained a favorable lodgment in the popular mind, and deservedly so.... From these delightful hymns we select the following specimen."

*Standard.*

"The hymns in this little volume are real hymns, as no one who enjoys reading hymns will hesitate to say,"

*Spectator.*

"That Mr. Thring is highly successful as a writer of hymns, is as certain as any proposition of the kind can be, his verses will bear both reading and singing; they are capable of recommending themselves in solitude and of adding fervour to the devotions of the congregation, &c."

*Guardian.*



Bishop Steere, with an other  
~~Englishman~~ European with him  
has walked from Ainty to  
Mataka's country, close to  
Lake Kyoga - 700 miles in  
all.

It is in part a new route  
and ~~many~~<sup>some</sup> travellers thought  
the Bishop could not  
accomplish it - He has  
shown that it is <sup>a</sup> possible  
& comparatively easy route



He passed 9 canoes with  
some 1500 to 2000 slaves  
p. 33.

p. 35 states that the treaty  
is violated.

pages 3 & 21 are missing. The

~~rest~~ chief thing at p. 3  
is the very praise of Chuma  
who was rescued from slavery  
by Bishop Mackenzie's party &  
was afterwards with Dr. Livingstone  
"Chuma was throughout the soul  
of the expedition and success with  
him would have been all but impossible."







